

REVIEW OF THE GENUS *HESPEROBAENUS* LECONTE (COLEOPTERA: MONOTOMIDAE) OF AMERICA, NORTH OF MEXICO

YVES BOUSQUET

Eastern Cereal and Oilseed Research Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food
Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6

Abstract.—The genus *Hesperobaenus* LeConte in North America, north of Mexico, is reviewed. One new species is described, *H. constricticollis*, NEW SPECIES (type locality: Sabal Palm Grove Sanctuary, near Brownsville, Texas) and a new combination, *H. unicolor* (Casey), NEW COMBINATION is proposed. *Hesperobaenus arizonicus* Casey, NEW SYNONYM, is placed for the first time in synonymy with *H. abbreviatus* (Motschulsky). A key is provided for the discrimination of the species along with distributional maps and illustrations of the most important character states.

Key Words.—Insecta, Coleoptera, Monotomidae, *Hesperobaenus*, new species, new combination, North America.

The genus *Hesperobaenus* was described by John L. LeConte in 1861 for two species, *Monotoma rufipennis* LeConte of North America, now a junior synonym of *Hesperobaenus abbreviatus* (Motschulsky), and *Rhizophagus capito* Fairmaire of Honolulu, Hawaii. Since then, only a few species have been added to the genus, all from North America and Central America. The genus has never been revised and species discrimination is very difficult with the existing literature.

The purpose of this work is to provide a taxonomic review of the species of *Hesperobaenus* occurring in Canada and the United States.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This review is based on the study of about 1600 specimens of *Hesperobaenus*. The material was borrowed from the following institutions referred to in the text by their acronyms. Names of curators follow the institutional addresses.

- AMNH: Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024, U.S.A. Lee H. Herman.
- BMNH: The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England. Malcolm Kerley.
- CAS: Department of Entomology, California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118, U.S.A. David H. Kavanaugh.
- CDAE: California State Collection of Arthropods, Department of Food and Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814, U.S.A. Fred G. Andrews.
- CMNH: The Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 4400 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213-4080, U.S.A. Robert L. Davidson.
- CNC: Canadian National Collection of Insects, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6.

- CUIC: Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850, U.S.A. James K. Liebherr.
- FMNH: Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, U.S.A. Alfred F. Newton, Jr.
- FSCA: Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, P.O. Box 147100, Gainesville, Florida 32614, U.S.A. Michael C. Thomas.
- INHS: Section of faunistic surveys and insect identification, Illinois Natural History Survey, 607 East Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820, U.S.A. Kathryn C. McGiffen.
- LSUC: Louisiana State University Insect Collection, Department of Entomology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, U.S.A. Vicky L. Moseley.
- MCZ: Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, U.S.A. David G. Furth.
- NHDE: Entomological Museum, Department of Zoology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire 03824, U.S.A. Donald S. Chandler.
- OSUC: Department of Entomology, Ohio State University, 1735 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210, U.S.A. Charles A. Triplehorn.
- TAMU: Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, U.S.A. Edward G. Riley.
- USNM: National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A. Gloria N. House.

The following measurements were made on some specimens using an ocular micrometer in a stereoscopic microscope at 80 \times : maximum width of head, including eyes (WH); maximum width of pronotum (WP); length of pronotum along midline (LP); length of elytra from posterior extremity of scutellum to tip of right elytron (LE).

GENUS *HESPEROBAENUS* LeCONTE, 1861

Hesperobaenus LeConte 1861: 86. Type species: *Monotoma rufipennis* LeConte, 1858 (= *Rhyzophagus abbreviatus* Motschulsky, 1845), PRESENT DESIGNATION [the designation of *Hesperobaenus abbreviatus* by Sharp (1900: 565) is invalid since the species was not originally included in the genus]. Horn (1879a: 262); Blatchley (1910: 667); Casey (1916: 91); Arnett (1962: 768); Sen Gupta (1988: 17, 44); Downie and Arnett (1996: 985, 988).

Recognition.—The following character states distinguish members of *Hesperobaenus* from those of other genera of Nearctic Monotomidae. Head without antennal grooves. Antenna with 3-segmented club (seemingly 2-segmented). Pronotal disc with impunctate median zone. Elytral disc with setigerous punctures arranged in longitudinal rows; inflexed part of elytron with 4–5 rows of punctures (punctures of medial rows are more or less confused in most species). Fore coxae rounded. Sen Gupta (1988) provided a detailed description of the genus.

Habitat.—Very little is known about the habitat requirements of the species of *Hesperobaenus*. Label information attached to specimens studied suggest that they are associated with yucca and sotol plants (family Liliaceae) or are found under

the bark of dead trees. The species are probably fungus feeders. Lawrence (1991) reported that *Hesperobaenus* species have been taken in fruiting bodies of *Hypoxylon* and *Daldinia* (Ascomycetes: Xylariaceae).

Discussion.—Beside the species treated in the present work, four other names are associated with the genus *Hesperobaenus* (see Hetschko 1930): *capito* Fairmaire, 1850 (originally described as a member of *Rhizophagus*) reported from Tahiti and the Hawaiian Islands; *humeralis* Reitter, 1873 listed by Hetschko (1930) as a junior synonym of *capito*; *lineellis* Reitter, 1873 (originally described as a member of *Europs*) reported with doubt from North America; and *stipes* Sharp, 1900 reported from Guatemala. According to Sharp (1900: 565), *capito* belongs to the genus *Europs*. I have studied the type specimen of *stipes* (BMNH); it differs from other *Hesperobaenus* species in having only three rows of setigerous punctures on the inflexed part of the elytron. Its generic position remains uncertain but I doubt that it belongs to the genus *Hesperobaenus*.

KEY TO NEARCTIC SPECIES OF *HESPEROBAENUS*

1. Elytral intervals 3 and 5 with setigerous punctures at least over most of anterior half. Male last visible sternite with large, oval and shallow median depression 2
- Elytral intervals 3 and 5 without setigerous punctures or at most with 1–4 punctures at base. Male last visible sternite without depression 3
2. Scutellum without setigerous punctures. Eyes convex, temples at least $\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinal diameter of eyes (Fig. 2) *H. alternatus* Schaeffer
- Scutellum with 1–4 short setigerous punctures. Eyes less convex, temples distinctly shorter, less than $\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinal diameter of eyes (Fig. 3) *H. unicolor* (Casey)
3. Metacoxal bead, on first visible abdominal sternite, triangularly produced, with or without linear prolongation 4
- Metacoxal bead, on first visible abdominal sternite, not triangularly produced, at most somewhat thickened, without linear prolongation 6
4. Scutellum with setigerous punctures. Pronotum elongate ($LP/WP = 1.06$ –1.14). Prosternal apophysis with isodiametric microsculpture *H. fenyesi* Van Dyke
- Scutellum without setigerous punctures. Pronotum transverse to subquadrate ($LP/WP = 0.90$ –1.05). Prosternal apophysis without microsculpture or with microsculpture near apex only 5
5. Pronotum subquadrate ($LP/WP = 0.96$ –1.05) with punctures subcontiguous laterally. Temples long, more than half longitudinal diameter of eyes (Fig. 6). Anterior half of elytra distinctly paler than posterior half in most specimens. Anterior angles of pronotum laterally slightly produced in most specimens (Fig. 6) *H. abbreviatus* (Motschulsky)
- Pronotum slightly transverse ($LP/WP = 0.90$ –0.96) with punctures not subcontiguous laterally. Temples shorter, half longitudinal diameter of eyes or less (Fig. 7). Elytra more or less uniformly colored. Anterior angles of pronotum not produced laterally (Fig. 7). ... *H. rufipes* LeConte
6. Pronotum only slightly narrowed basally (Fig. 4). Temples long, more than half longitudinal diameter of eyes (Fig. 4) *H. subtestaceus* Reitter

- Pronotum markedly narrowed basally (Fig. 8). Temples shorter, less than half longitudinal diameter of eyes (Fig. 8) *H. constricticollis* n.sp.

HESPEROBAENUS ALTERNATUS SCHAEFFER, 1910

Hesperobaenus alternatus Schaeffer, 1910: 213. Type locality: ARIZONA.
Huachuca Mts.

Type Material.—Schaeffer (1910) described *H. alternatus* from an unspecified number of specimens collected in the Huachuca Mountains in Arizona. The USNM contains two specimens of that species, a male and a female, in the general collection, both labelled as “Type”. These syntypes bear the following labels: “Huach Mts. Ariz./TYPE/alternatus Schaef. [handwritten]/*Hesperobaenus alternatus* Schaef. [handwritten]/C. Schaeffer Collection R.11.II.36 [partly handwritten]/Nevermann Collection 1940”.

Description.—Habitus (Fig. 1). Body length: 2.9–3.5 mm. *Coloration*.—Dorsal surface red-brown, disk of clytra slightly paler than pronotum in many specimens. *Microsculpture*.—Prosternal apophysis without microsculpture. *Head*.—Wider in males ($WH/WP = 0.97\text{--}1.02$; $\bar{x} = 0.99$; $n = 10$) than in females ($WH/WP = 0.90\text{--}0.95$; $\bar{x} = 0.92$; $n = 10$). Eye convex, longitudinal diameter $1.5\text{--}1.6 \times$ length of antennomere I. Temple moderately long, $0.6\text{--}0.7 \times$ longitudinal diameter of eye, rounded posteriorly, not produced (Fig. 2). Antennomere IX about as wide as long, subequal in width to antennomere X. *Prothorax*. Pronotum slightly elongate ($LP/WP = .99\text{--}1.08$; $\bar{x} = 1.04$; $n = 20$), with maximal width slightly before apex (Fig. 2); anterior angle rounded, not produced; punctures narrowly spaced laterally but not subcontiguous; disc slightly convex, with narrow median impunctate area. Hypomeron not rugose. *Elytra*.—Proportionally short ($LE/LP = 1.73\text{--}1.93$; $\bar{x} = 1.83$; $n = 20$), with short, vague, shallow oblique impression on anterior third near suture in many specimens. Third and fifth intervals with numerous setigerous punctures mostly on anterior two-thirds; scutellum without setigerous punctures. *Abdomen*.—First visible sternite with coxal bead rounded, not triangularly produced. Male last visible sternite with shallow, oval, median depression. *Male Genitalia*.—Aedeagus as in Fig. 9.

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from other species of *Hesperobaenus* by the presence of setigerous punctures on the third and fifth elytral intervals in combination with the absence of setigerous punctures on the scutellum.

Distribution.—This species is known from southeastern Arizona and Texas (Fig. 16). Beside the specimens listed below I have seen seven specimens labelled “Florida: Hillsborough Co. Dover, 11.II.1987, J. Felty palm flowers ex Texas” in Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida.

Habitat.—Label data indicate that the species is associated with yucca plants.

Material Examined.—ARIZONA. COCHISE Co.: Chiricahua Mts (20, USNM). Chiricahua Mtns., Rucker Cny. (2, CNC) [at light]. Chiricahua Mtns. near Portal (6, FSCA) [Yucca]. 5 mi W Portal (1, CDAE) [Yucca sp. Lep. frass]. W Stronghold (3, FSCA). Stronghold, Dragoon Mtns. (3, MCZ) [ex leaf axils of Yucca with dead flowers in them]. Huach[ucha] Mts. (2, USNM). SANTA CRUZ Co.: Santa Rita Mts. (19, MCZ, USNM). Santa Rita Mts., Madera Cyn. (5, FSCA) [1—dead Sotol]. TEXAS. BASTROP Co.: Bastrop State Park (1, CNC) [light]. BEXAR Co.: San Antonio (19, CNC). BOWIE Co.: Maud (1, OSUC). CAMERON Co.: county record only (17, USNM) [fallen fruit *Yucca treculeana* Carr.]. Brownsville (8, USNM) [Yucca blossom]. GILLESPIE Co.: Fredericksburg (1, CNC). HEDSPETH Co.: Eagle Flat (1, USNM) [*Yucca macrocarpa*]. KERR Co.: Kerrville (8, CNC) [Yucca flowers/on yucca]. KLEBERG Co.: Kingsville (3, CUIC). SUTTON Co.: Sonora (3, TAMU). “Sinton, Welder Wildlife Fd.” (1, TAMU).

HESPEROBAENUS UNICOLOR (CASEY), 1916, NEW COMBINATION

Europs unicolor Casey, 1916: 95. Type locality: “TEXAS”.

Type Material.—Casey’s collection in USNM contains a single specimen, a

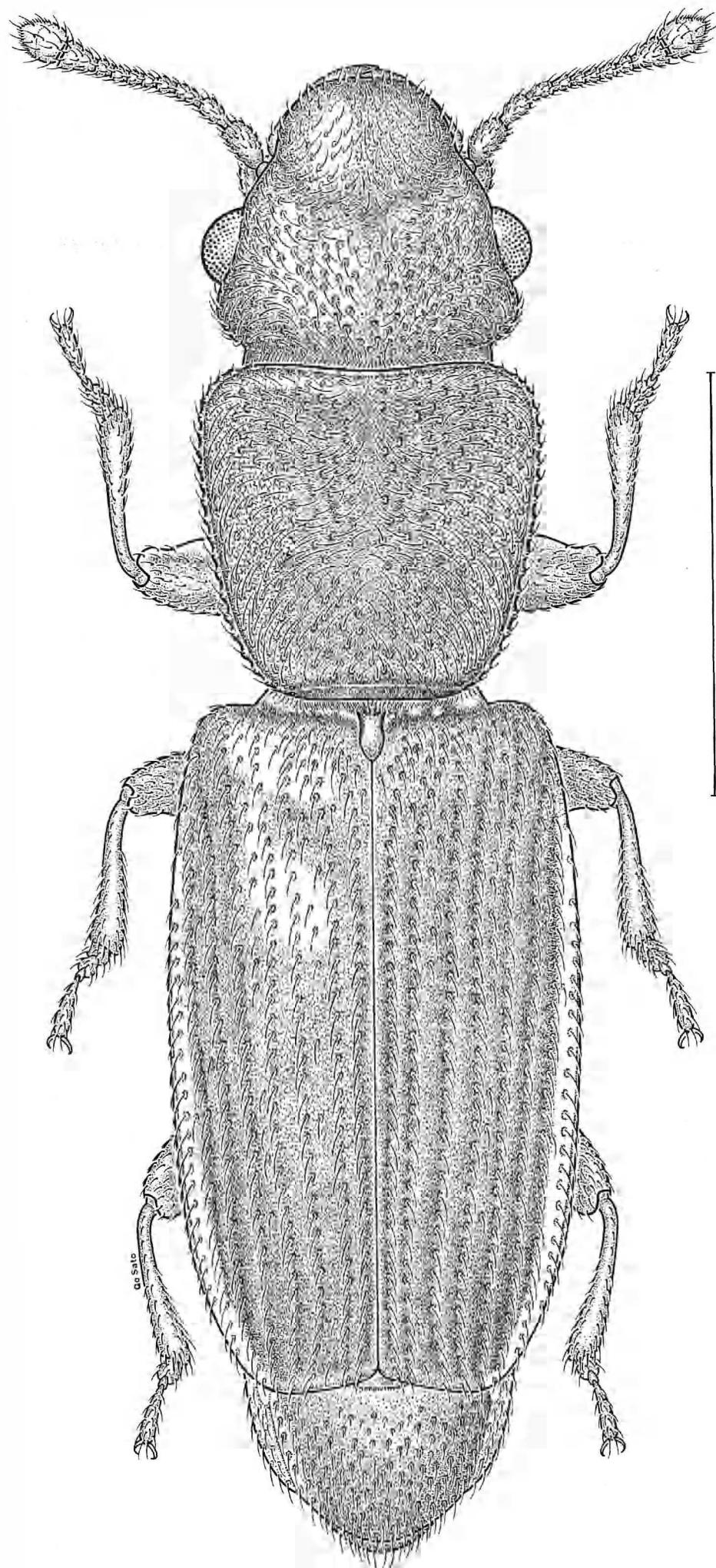
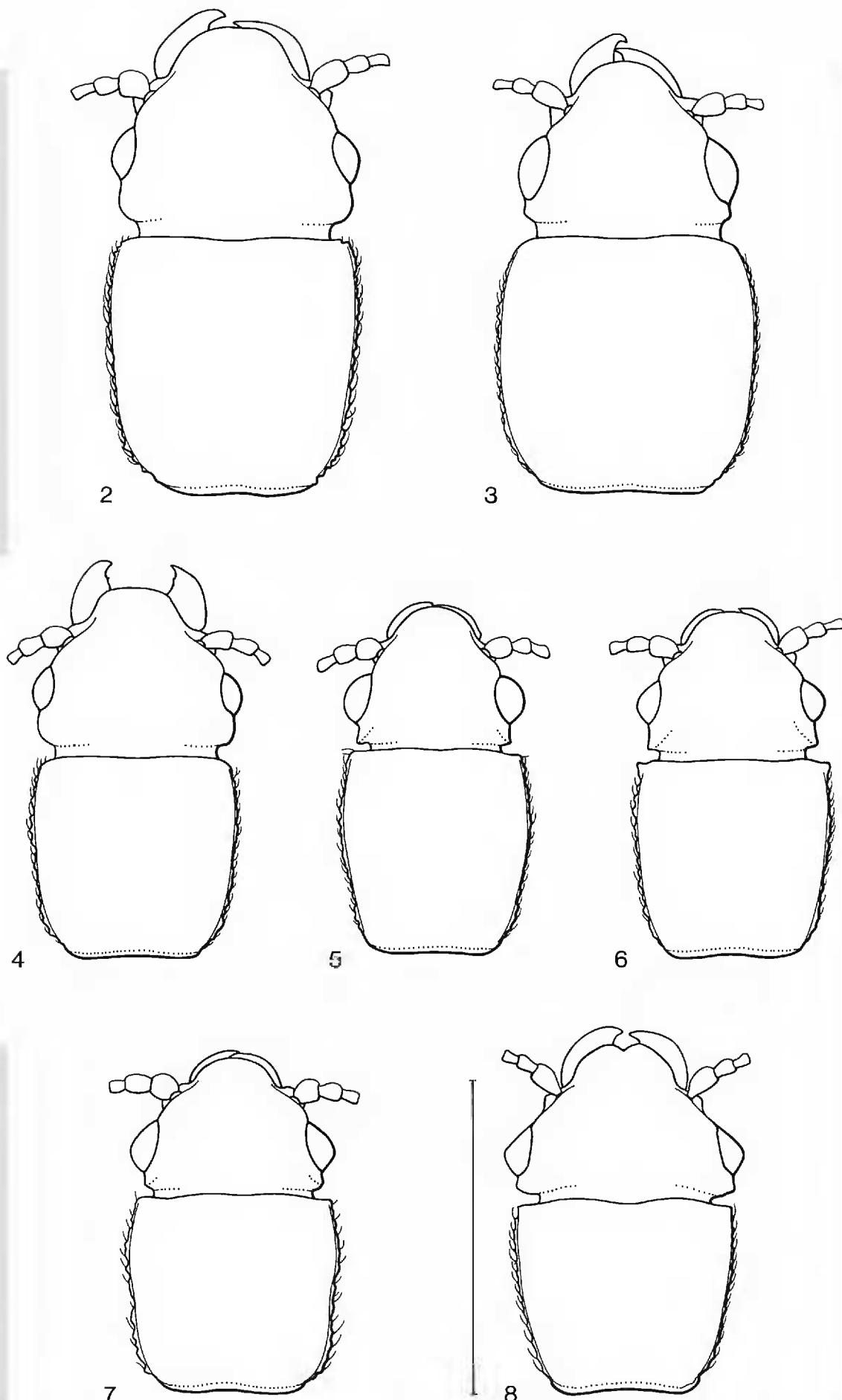


Figure 1. *Hesperobaenus alternatus* Schaeffer (♂), habitus. Scale bar = 1 mm.



Figures 2–8. Head and pronotum, dorsal view. Figure 2. *Hesperobaenus alternatus* Schaeffer (δ); Figure 3. *H. unicolor* Casey (δ). Figure 4. *H. subtestaceus* Reitter (δ). Figure 5. *H. fenyesi* Van Dyke (φ). Figure 6. *H. abbreviatus* Motschulsky (φ). Figure 7. *H. rufipes* LeConte (φ). Figure 8. *H. constricticollis* Bousquet (δ). Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

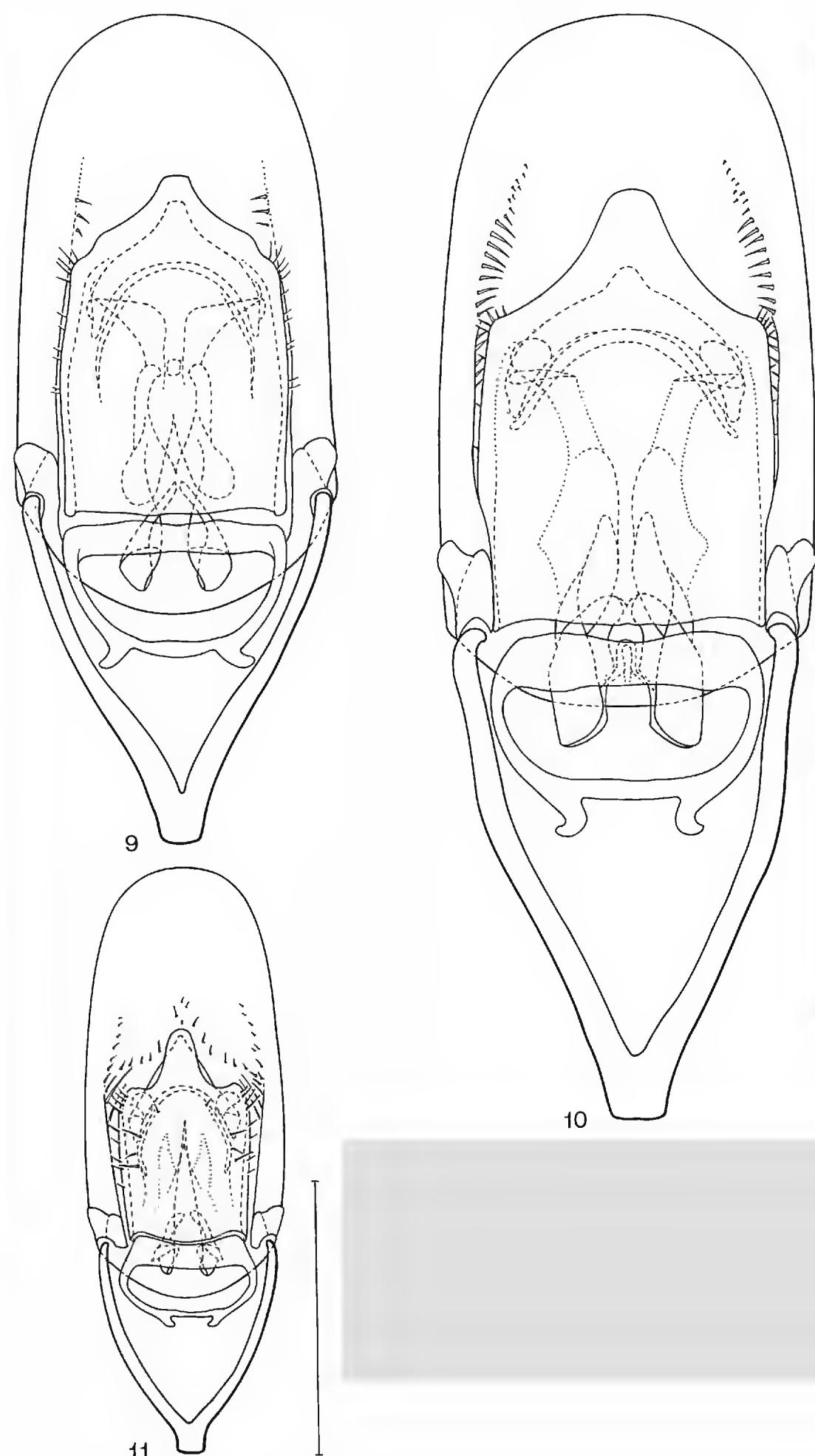


Figure 9–11. Aedeagus. Figure 9. *Hesperobaenus alternatus* Schaeffer. Figure 10. *H. unicolor* Casey. Figure 11. *H. subtestaceus* Reitter. Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

male, labelled: "Tex./Casey bequest 1925/Type USNM 49192/unicolor Csy [handwritten]".

Description.—Same character states as *H. alternatus* except for the following. Body length: 3.0–3.8 mm. **Head.**—Proportionally narrower ($WH/WP = 0.83\text{--}0.91$; $\bar{x} = 0.86$; $n = 10$ in males; $WH/WP = 0.80\text{--}0.84$; $\bar{x} = 0.83$; $n = 10$ in females). Eye longer, longitudinal diameter about twice length of antennomere I; temple shorter, about $0.2\text{--}0.3 \times$ longitudinal diameter of eye, and slightly produced posteriorly (Fig. 3). **Prothorax.**—Pronotum with punctuation smaller, punctures more distantly separated; disc flat to slightly depressed; sides more regularly rounded. **Elytra.** Scutellum with 1–4 setigerous punctures. **Male Genitalia.**—Aedeagus as in Fig. 10.

Diagnosis.—Most similar to *H. alternatus* but differs readily by larger eyes, shorter temples and presence of setigerous punctures on the scutellum.

Distribution.—This species is known from southern Arizona, New Mexico and southwestern Texas (Fig. 17).

Habitat.—Label data suggest that this species is associated with sotol plants (*Dasyliion* sp.).

Discussion.—This species is the adelphotaxon (i.e., sister species) of *H. alternatus*. The presence of setigerous punctures on the third and fifth elytral intervals and the presence of an oval, median depression on the last visible abdominal sternite of the male are synapomorphies for the two species.

Material Examined.—ARIZONA. PIMA Co.: Santa Catalina Mts., Molino Basin, (11, CNC, FSCA) [ex sotol]. Baboquivari Mts. (3, MCZ). SANTA CRUZ Co.: Santa Rita Mts. (4, MCZ, USNM) [2-in dying *Dasyliion*]. NEW MEXICO. DONA ANA Co.: Organ Mts., Solidad Can. (3, MCZ). LINCOLN Co.: 10 mi. E Carrizozo, Valley of Fire (5, CDAE). TEXAS. BREWSTER Co.: Big Bend Nat. Pk., Green Gulch (18, CNC) [on sotol, *Dasyliion leiophyllum*]. Alpine (1, USNM). CULBERSON Co.: Guadalupe Mountains Nat. Pk., McKittrick Canyon (1, CNC).

HESPEROBAENUS SUBTESTACEUS REITTER, 1876

Phyconomus subtestaceus Reitter, 1876: 299. Type locality: "MEXICO".

Phyconomus subtestaceus var. *discoideus* Reitter, 1876: 299. Type locality not stated. Synonymy established by Sharp (1900: 565).

Hesperobaenus subtestaceus: Sharp (1900: 565).

Type Material.—Reitter (1876) described *H. subtestaceus* and his variety *discoideus* from an unspecified number of specimens. I have not seen syntypes of these taxa which are probably deposited in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. However, I have seen a male and female identified by Sharp in BMNH which he compared to the types of *H. subtestaceus* (see Sharp 1900: 565–566).

Description.—Body length: 2.9 mm. **Coloration.**—Dorsal surface red-brown, with area around scutellum and propygidium darker. **Microsculpture.**—Prosternal apophysis without microsculpture. **Head.**—Slightly wider than pronotum ($WH/WP = 1.03$). Eye convex, longitudinal diameter about $1.2 \times$ length of antennomere I. Temple moderately long, about $0.7 \times$ longitudinal diameter of eye, rounded posteriorly and somewhat bulbous (Fig. 4). Antennomere IX slightly wider than long, about as wide as antennomere X. **Prothorax.**—Pronotum slightly transverse ($LP/WP = 0.97$) with sides slightly convergent in posterior half; anterior angle rounded, not produced (Fig. 4); punctures narrowly spaced laterally, not subcontiguous; disc flat, with moderately wide, median impunctate area. Hypomeron not rugose. **Elytra.**—Moderately long ($LE/LP = 1.92$), with very small, shallow oblique impression on anterior third near suture. Third and fifth intervals with 0–1 setigerous puncture at base; scutellum with 1 setigerous puncture. **Abdomen.**—First visible sternite with coxal bead not triangularly produced, without longitudinal extension. Male last visible sternite without depression. **Male Genitalia.**—Aedeagus as in Fig. 11.

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from other species by features given in the key to species. Superficially most similar to *H. alternatus* but readily differentiated by the absence of setigerous punctures on the third and fifth elytral intervals.

Distribution.—This species is at present known only from southwestern Texas and central Mexico.

Habitat.—No data available.

Material Examined.—TEXAS. 1.8 mi W McDonald Observatory road on Hwy 118, Jeff Davis Co., 9. VIII. 1992, W. Godwin & E. Riley (1♂, TAMU). I have also seen 2 specimens from Guanajuato, Mexico (BMNH).

HESPEROBAENUS FENYESI VAN DYKE, 1945

Hesperobaenus fenyesi Van Dyke, 1945: 102. Type locality: CALIFORNIA. Pasadena.

Type Material.—The holotype, a male housed in CAS, is labelled: “Pasadena Cal./Mar./[small yellow round label]/A. Fenyes Collection/Holotype Hesperobaenus fenyesi Van Dyke [handwritten]/California Academy of Sciences Type No. 5436”.

Description.—Body length: 2.6–3.1 mm. **Coloration.**—Dorsal surface red-brown, elytra in most specimens slightly paler than forebody. **Microsculpture.**—Prosternal apophysis with isodiametric microsculpture. **Head.**—Not wider in males ($WH/WP = 0.96$ – 1.01 ; $\bar{x} = 0.98$; $n = 8$) than in females ($WH/WP = 0.93$ – 1.00 ; $\bar{x} = 0.98$; $n = 10$). Eye convex (slightly more than in *H. abbreviatus*), hemispherical, longitudinal diameter about $1.5 \times$ length of antennomere I. Temple moderately long, 0.4 – $0.6 \times$ longitudinal diameter of eye, slightly produced posteriorly (Fig. 5). Antennomere IX about as long as wide, slightly narrower than antennomere X. **Prothorax.**—Pronotum elongate ($LP/WP = 1.06$ – 1.14 ; $\bar{x} = 1.10$; $n = 18$); anterior angle slightly produced anterolaterally in most specimens (Fig. 5); punctures very narrowly spaced laterally, subcontiguous; disc more or less flat to slightly convex, with narrow, median impunctate area. **Elytra.**—Moderately long ($LE/LP = 1.90$ – 2.04 ; $\bar{x} = 1.97$; $n = 18$), with short, vague, shallow oblique impression on anterior third near suture in many specimens. Third and fifth intervals with 0–2 setigerous punctures at base; scutellum with 2–5 setigerous punctures. **Abdomen.**—First visible sternite with coxal bead triangularly produced, with longitudinal extension. Male last visible sternite without depression. **Male Genitalia.**—Aedeagus as in Fig. 12.

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from other *Hesperobaenus* treated by the expanded microsculpture on the prosternal apophysis.

Distribution.—This species is known only from southern California (Fig. 17); it may also occur in Arizona.

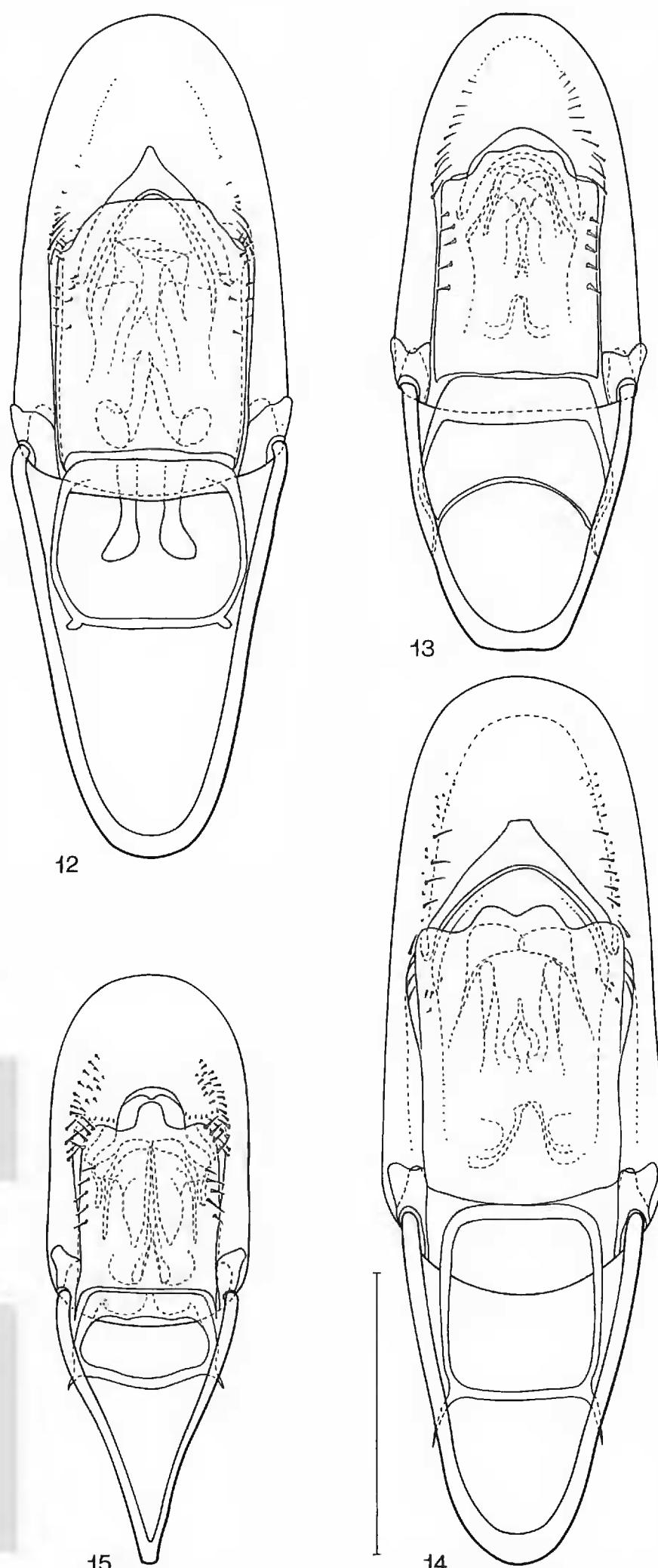
Habitat.—One specimen seen was collected in “decaying yucca”.

Material Examined.—ARIZONA. “Ariz” (1, INHS). CALIFORNIA. “Cal.” (5, INHS, MCZ, USNM). “S.Cal.” (2, CAS, INHS). KERN Co.: 2 mi E Caliente (1, CDAE). Walker Pass (2, CAS). LOS ANGELES Co.: Claremont (1, CDAE). Santa Monica (3, INHS). Pomona (2, MCZ) [decaying yucca]. Sierra Madre (2, CAS). Pasadena (11, CAS, CUIC, MCZ, USNM). SAN BENITO Co.: 6 mi E Los Gatos Creek Road (1, CDAE) [antifreeze pit trap]. SAN BERNARDINO Co.: Arrowhead (4, MCZ). SAN DIEGO Co.: Poway (1, CAS). SANTA BARBARA Co.: Carpinteria (1, CAS).

HESPEROBAENUS ABBREVIATUS (MOTSCHULSKY), 1845

Rhyzophagus abbreviatus Motschulsky, 1845: 371. Type locality: «CALIFORNIE».

Monotoma rufipenne LeConte, 1858: 64. Type locality: CALIFORNIA. San Jose. Synonymy established by Horn (1879: 262).



Figures 12–15. Aedeagus. Figure 12. *Hesperobaenus fenyesi* Van Dyke. Figure 13. *H. abbreviatus* Motschulsky. Figure 14. *H. rufipes* LeConte. Figure 15. *H. constricticollis* Bousquet. Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

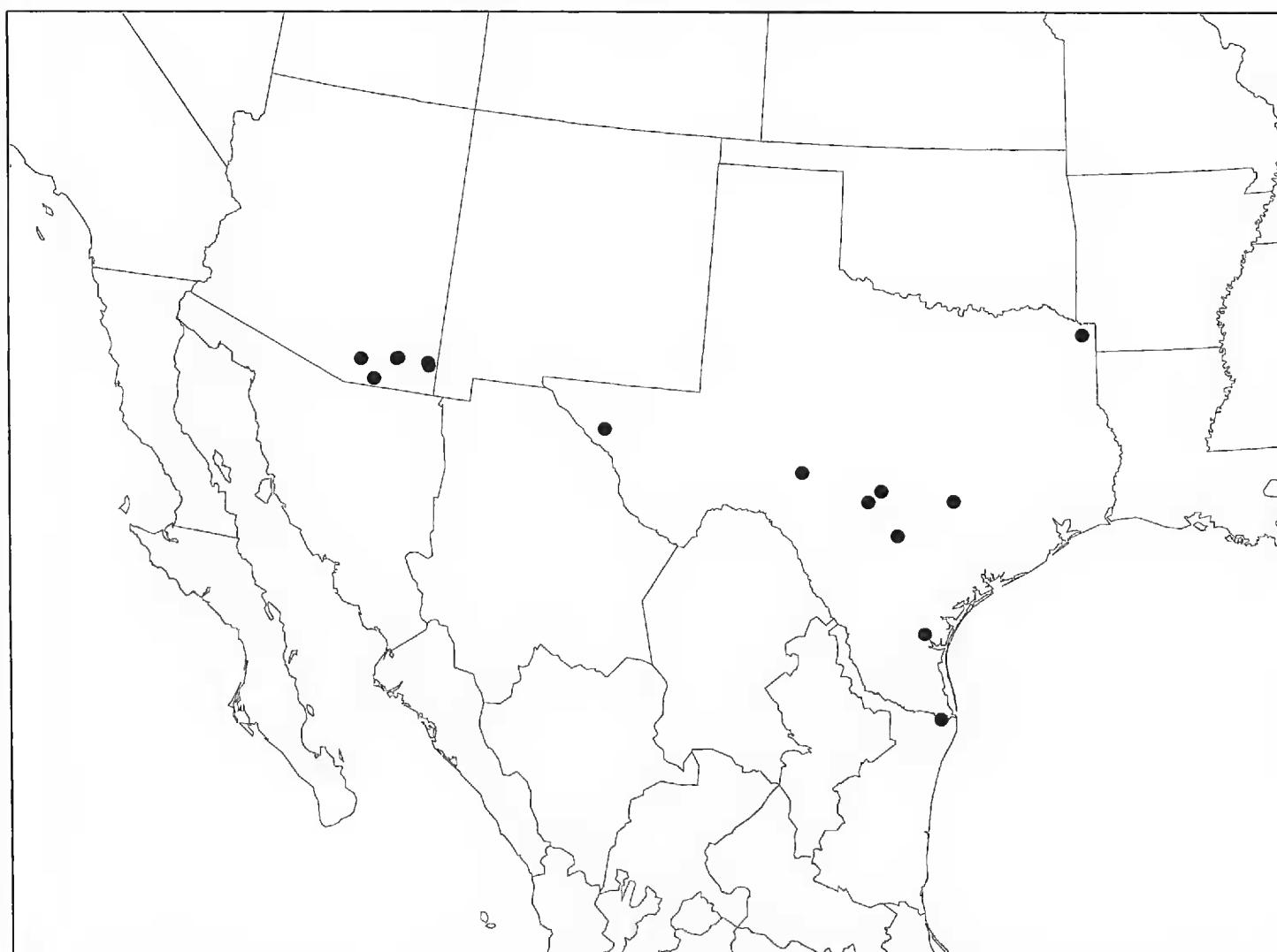


Figure 16. Collection localities for *Hesperobaenus alternatus* Schaeffer.

Rhizophagous corpulentus Reitter, 1873: 35, Type locality: «AMER.». Synonymy established by Horn (1879b: 331)

Hesperobaenus abbreviatus: Horn (1879a: 262); Hatch (1962: 253).

Hesperobaenus arizonicus Casey, 1916: 92. Type locality: «ARIZONA». NEW SYNONYMY.

Type Material.—Motschulsky (1845) described *H. abbreviatus* from an unspecified number of specimens. I have not seen syntypes of this species which are probably housed in the Zoological Museum, Moscow University, Moscow, Russia.

LeConte (1858) described *H. rufipennis* from an unspecified number of specimens. His collection (in MCZ) contains six specimens. The first one, a male, is labelled “Type 7044/*Hesperobaenus rufipennis* Lec. *Monotoma* Lec. S. Jose [handwritten]”. The next three specimens have no labels. The next one is labelled “15 [handwritten]” and the last one “Van.”. Probably only the first one is part of the type series.

Reitter (1873) described *R. corpulentus*, which he credited to “Motsch i. litt.” from an unspecified number of specimens. The location of the syntype(s) is unknown to me.

Casey's collection in USNM contains one specimen of *H. arizonicus*, a male, labelled: “Ari/Casey bequest 1925/Type USNM 49190/ *arizonicus* Csy. [handwritten]”.

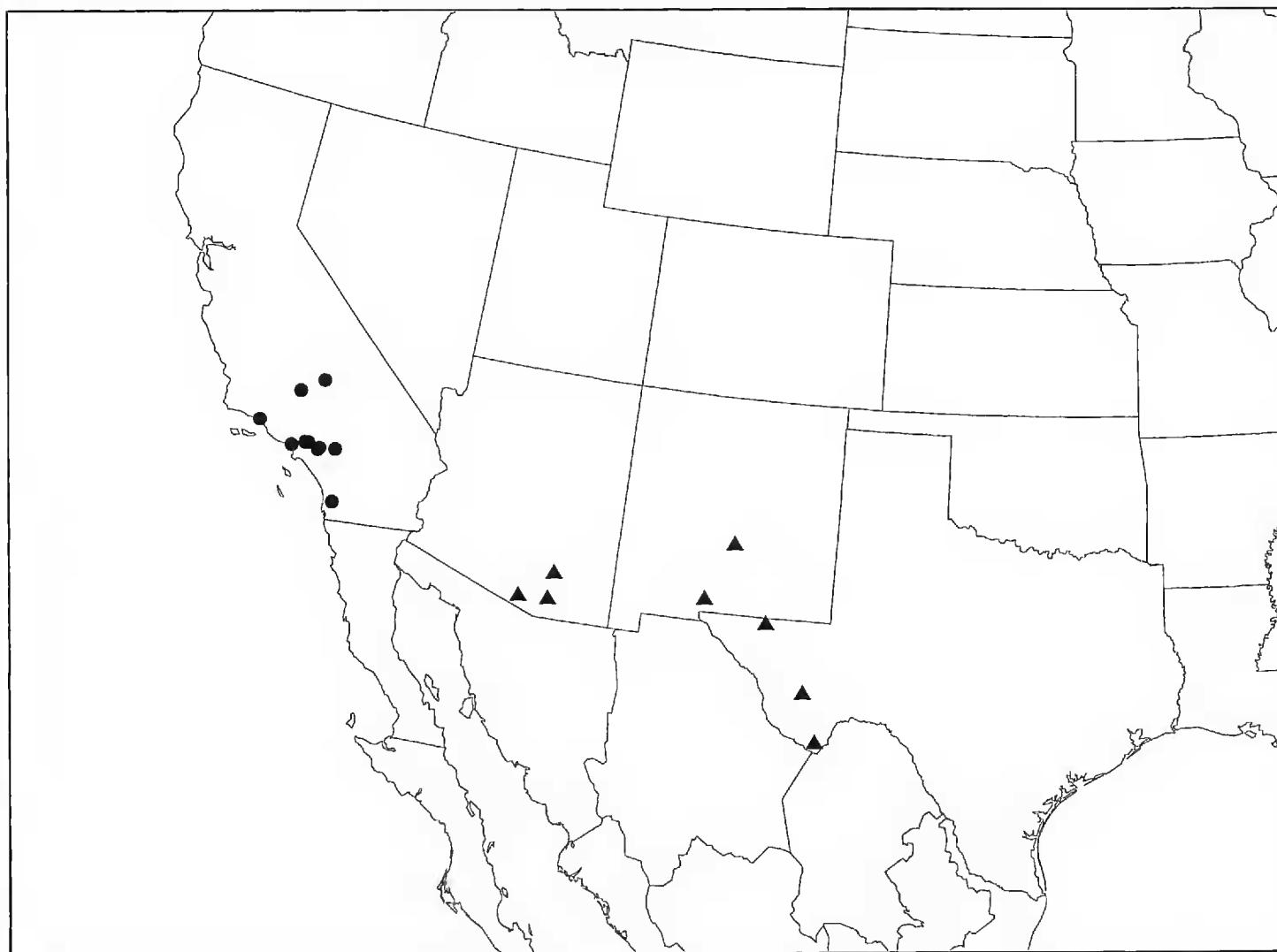


Figure 17. Collection localities for *Hesperobaenus unicolor* Casey (▲) and *H. feneysi* Van Dyke (●).

Description.—Body length: 2.0–2.8 mm. *Coloration.* Dorsal surface red-brown with basal half of elytra conspicuously paler, yellow to red (a few specimens seen with uniformly pale coloration or with uniformly dark elytra). *Microsculpture.*—Prosternal apophysis with isodiametric microsculpture at apex. *Head.*—Wider in males ($WH/WP = 1.00$ – 1.04 ; $\bar{x} = 1.02$; $n = 10$) than in females ($WH/WP = 0.89$ – 0.99 ; $\bar{x} = 0.95$; $n = 10$). Eye convex, longitudinal diameter 1.5 – $1.6 \times$ length of antennomere I. Temple moderately long, 0.5 – $0.7 \times$ longitudinal diameter of eye, and slightly produced posteriorly (Fig. 6). Antennomere IX slightly longer than wide, slightly narrower than antennomere X. *Prothorax.*—Pronotum subquadrate ($LP/WP = 0.96$ – 1.05 ; $\bar{x} = 1.01$; $n = 20$), with maximal width at apex or before (apical 4/5); anterior angle slightly produced laterally in most specimens (Fig. 6); punctures very narrowly spaced laterally, subcontiguous; disc slightly convex, with narrow median impunctate area. *Elytra.*—Shorter than in *H. rufipes* ($LE/LP = 2.04$ – 2.17 ; $\bar{x} = 2.11$; $n = 20$), with oblique depression on anterior third near suture. Strial punctures finer and shallower than in *H. rufipes*. Third and fifth intervals with 1–4 setigerous punctures at base. Scutellum without setigerous punctures. *Abdomen.*—First visible sternite with coxal bead triangularly produced, with longitudinal extension. Male last visible sternite without median depression. *Male Genitalia.*—Aedeagus as in Fig. 13.

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from other *Hesperobaenus* studied by the bicolored elytra (in most specimens) and the laterally produced anterior angles of the pronotum. Most similar to *H. feneysi*, especially specimens with uniformly colored elytra, but distinguished by less expanded microsculpture on the prosternal apophysis.

Synonymy.—I have compared the syntype of *H. arizonicus* with several specimens identified as *H. abbreviatus* from California, Washington and British Columbia. I was unable to find any consistent structural differences between the specimens notwithstanding Casey's (1916: 92) statement.

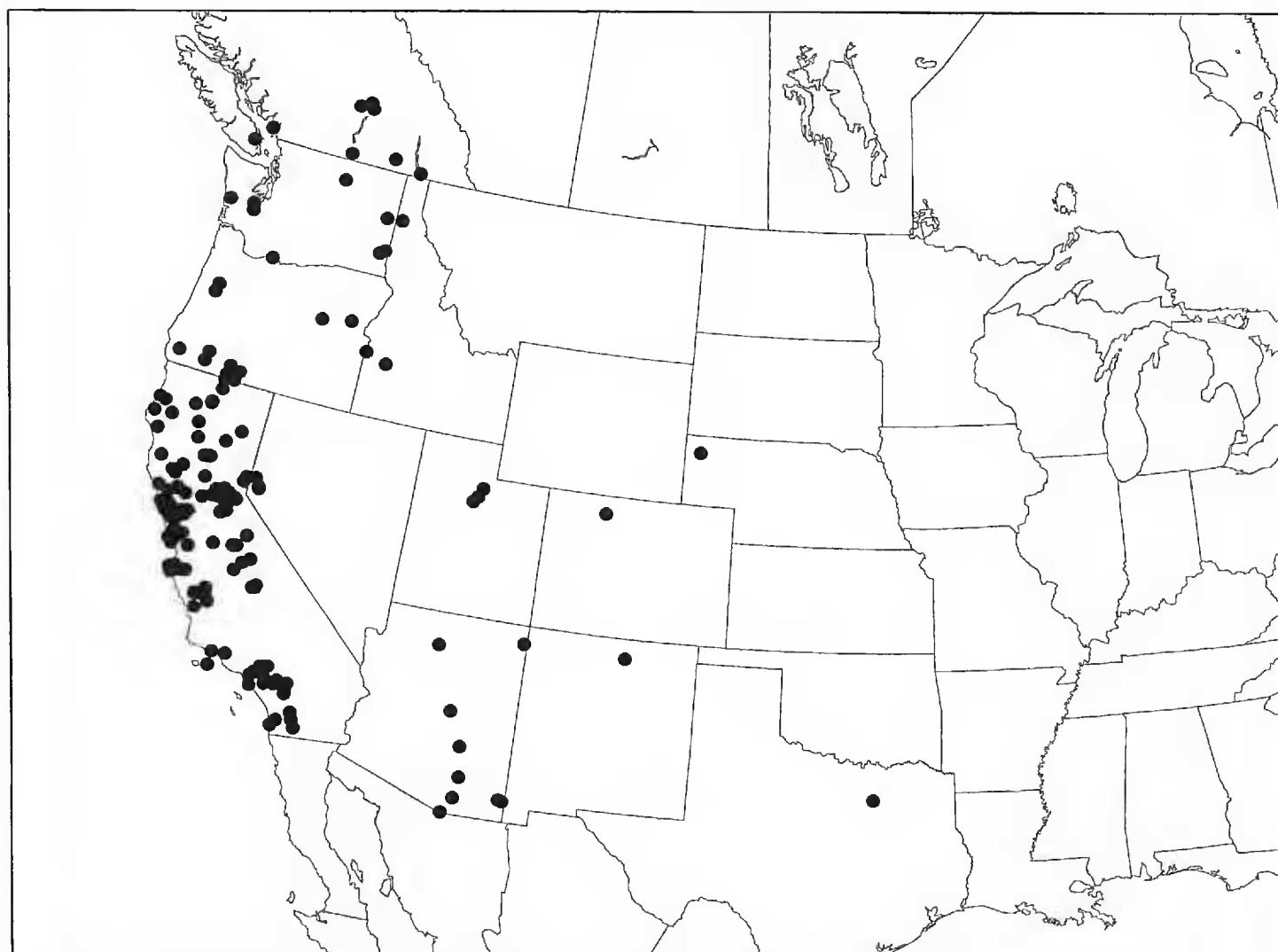


Figure 18. Collection localities for *Hesperobaenus abbreviatus* Motschulsky.

Distribution.—This species ranges from southern British Columbia south to southern California, east to Idaho, Colorado and New Mexico (Fig. 18). The record from Dallas, Texas, is suspect.

Habitat.—Found mainly under the bark of dead trees.

Discussion.—The coloration on the dorsal surface of the body varies for this species. While most specimens (at least 90%) have a red-brown forebody with bicolored elytra, some have the dorsal surface more or less entirely red-brown (mostly specimens from the northern part of the species distribution) and others have the dorsal surface, or the elytra only, entirely pale, flavous (some specimens from the southern part of the species distribution).

Material Examined.—CANADA. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Vancouver (7, CAS, INHS, MCZ) [3—under *Alnus* bark]. Paxton Valley (1, CAS). Creston (9, CNC, CUIC, MCZ, USNM) [4—excordwood]. Oliver (2, CNC). 7 mi N Oliver (1, CNC). Salmon Arm (3, CNC). Enderby (1, CNC). Robson (1, CNC). Duncan (1, CNC). UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ARIZONA. APACHE Co.: Chuska Mts. (1, MCZ) [under bark of *Quercus*]; idem, Wagon Wheel Forest Cp. (1, FSCA). COCHISE Co.: 5 mi W Portal (1, CDAE) [blacklight]. Chiricahua Mts. (3, FSCA, MCZ); idem, W of Portal (1, FSCA) [bark]. COCONINO Co.: Grand Canyon Nat. Pk. (1, CDAE) [ex bark-ground cover]. GILA Co.: Payson (7, CAS) [under bark of rotten oak stump]. Pinal Mts. (2, USNM). SANTA CRUZ Co.: Santa Rita Mts. (3, CAS); idem, Madera Cyn. (5, FSCA). Pajarito Mts., Sycamore Cyn. (3, FSCA) [under bark oak]; idem, Pena Blanca (1, FSCA) [under bark oak]. PIMA Co.: Santa Catalina Mts., Redington Pass (2, FSCA) [under bark hackberry]; idem, Bear Canyon (7, FSCA) [under bark oak/pine]; idem, Peppersauce Cyn. (1, FSCA) [under bark oak]. "Graham Mts., Wet Cyn." (1, FSCA). CALIFORNIA. "Cal." (37, AMNH, CAS, INHS, MCZ, USNM). ALAMEDA Co.: county record only (11, CAS, FMNH, MCZ). Berkeley (61, CAS, CUIC). Alameda (3, CAS, FMNH). Oakland (2, USNM). Tracy

(1, USNM) [under bark]. Redwood Canyon (1, CAS). *BUTTE Co.*: Chico (1, CDAE) [ex raisin trap]. Paradise (1, CAS). *CALAVERAS Co.*: 4.8 km S West Point (1, CAS). Mokelumne Hill (16, CAS). *COLUSA Co.*: 3 mi S Lodoga (3, CDAE) [ex *Polyporus sulphureus*]. *CONTRA COSTA Co.*: Vine Hill (22, CAS). Mt. Diablo (5, CAS) [*Quercus dingsolepis*]. *EL DORADO Co.*: county record only (1, USNM) [under bark of *Pinus sabiniana*]. 3 mi W Grizzly Flat (4, CDAE) [under oak bark/reared from polypore on *Pinus* sp.]. 2 mi S Kyburz (1, CDAE). 5 mi E Volcanoville (4, CDAE). 2 mi NE Auburn (60, CDAE) [under bark of standing, burn killed *Pinus/Quercus*]. 6 mi SW Ice House (1, CDAE) [conifer bark]. 3 mi S Somerset (1, TAMU). 1.2 mi W Stumpy Meadows Lake (2, CDAE) [under bark *Abies concolor*]. Pollock Pines (1, OSUC). Pine Hill nr Rescue (1, OSUC). Lake Edson (3, CDAE) [under *Pinus* bark]. *FRESNO Co.*: county record only (1, CAS). Clovis (1, USNM). 3 mi NE Auberry (1, CDAE) [under bark of *Quercus*]. Huntington Lake (1, CAS). 10 mi N Parkfield (2, CDAE) [under *Pinus* bark]. *HUMBOLDT Co.*: county record only (2, USNM). 5 mi NW Garberville, (2, CDAE) [malaise trap]. Green Point (1, CAS). Fieldbrook (1, USNM). Hydesville (1, CAS). *KERN Co.*: county record only (2, USNM). *LAKE Co.*: county record only (2, CAS). Clearlake Oaks (3, CAS, CDAE) [ex Digger pine]. Lucerne (2, CAS). *LASSEN Co.*: Pine Cr. (6, CAS). Facht (1, CAS). *LOS ANGELES Co.*: county record only (6, CAS, USNM). Sierra Madre (1, CAS). San Gabriel Canyon (2, CDAE). Los Angeles (8, CAS, CUIC). Pasadena (21, AMNH, CAS, CUIC, FMNH, MCZ). Long Beach (2, CAS) [on lichens]. San Dimas Exp. For. (3, CAS). 2 mi E Three Points (13, CDAE) [under oak bark]. Pomona (4, INHS). Jackson Lake (1, MCZ). *MADERA Co.*: Placer Ran. St. (1, CAS) [*Alnus rhombifolia*]. Anderson Valley (1, CAS) [*Quercus californica*]. *MARIN Co.*: county record only (10, CAS, CUIC). Mill Valley (2, CAS) [rotting tomato]. Novato (2, CAS) [ultraviolet light]. Taylorville (3, CUIC). Lagunitas (1, CAS). Muir Woods (1, CAS). Bon Tempe Lake (1, CAS). Inverness (3, CAS). Stinson Beach (1, CAS). Alpine Dam (1, CAS). L. Lagunitas Rd. (2, CAS). Lagunitas (1, MCZ) [ex *Lenzites betulinus*]. Carson Ridge (1, MCZ) [*Polystictus versicolor* on *Umbellularia*]. *MARIPOSA Co.*: 1.5 mi NE Darrah (1, CDAE) [under bark *Pinus*]. Mariposa (4, CDAE) [ex *Plantanus*]. Anderson Valley (3, CAS) [*Libocedrus decurrens*]. Yosemite Nat. Pk. (1, CAS). *MENDOCINO Co.*: county record only (1, CAS). 6 mi N Willits (1, MCZ) [ex *Polyporus sulfureus*]. *MERCED Co.*: 2 mi E Cressey (7, CDAE) [under bark *Populus tremuloides*]. Los Banos Valley (15, CDAE) [under *Populus/Salix/Cottonwood* bark]. *MONTEREY Co.*: 4 mi SE Notleys Landing (3, CDAE) [ex polypore fungus]. Soledad (1, CDAE) [on *Pleurotus ostreatus*]. 2.4 mi N Parkfield (10, CDAE) [fungus under bark of *Populus*]. Bradley (1, CDAE). Jamesburg (2, AMNH). Carmel (5, CAS). Big Sur (5, CAS). *NAPA Co.*: Capella Cr. (6, CDAE). 3 mi NW Lake Berryessa (22, CDAE) [under bark standing fire killed *Pinus sabiniana*]. 2 mi NNE Angwin (24, CAS) [stump of *Quercus kelloggii*/on rotting apple/under bark of *Pinus ponderosa*/under pile of weeds]. Pope Valley (1, OSUC). *NEVADA Co.*: Sagehen Cr. (7, FSCA, OSUC). Truckee (1, USNM). *PLACER Co.*: county record only (3, CAS). Folsom Lake (2, CDAE) [ex *Pleurotus ostreatus*]. 5 mi S Auburn (1, CDAE) [berlesed from oak duff]. *PLUMAS Co.*: county record only (1, USNM) [pine bark]. 6 mi N.W. Chester (1, USNM). *RIVERSIDE Co.*: 2 mi NW Gilman Hot Springs (1, CDAE). Hemet (2, CDAE). Glenlvy Hot Spr. (2, CAS). Riverside (2, CAS, CUIC). Hempt Res. (1, CAS). *SACRAMENTO Co.*: county record only (1, USNM). Sacramento (4, CDAE). Sacramento River (1, CDAE) [barking Riparian Woodland]. *SAN BERNARDINO Co.*: county record only (4, OSUC). Colton (3, USNM). San Antonio Creek (4, CDAE). N Cedar Springs (3, CDAE). Oak Glen (2, CDAE). Chino Hills, Carbon Canyon (1, FSCA) 1. *SAN DIEGO Co.*: county record only (2, CDAE, FMNH) [1—peach]. Warner Springs (2, AMNH). Poway (2, CAS). Banner (3, CAS). Burnt Rancheria P.C. (1, USNM). Mts. near Clairemont (3, FMNH, MCZ). *SAN FRANCISCO Co.*: San Francisco (17, CAS, CUIC, USNM). *SAN LUIS OBISPO Co.*: 1 mi SW Cholame (4, CDAE) [under bark, oak stump]. 2.8 mi S Atascadero (1, CDAE). *SAN MATEO Co.*: Crystal Springs L. (1, CAS). Stanford (5, CAS). *SANTA BARBARA Co.*: Santa Barbara (1, CAS). Santa Cruz Isl. (4, FSCA) [1—*Quercus agrifolia*]. *SANTA CLARA Co.*: county record only (1, USNM). Stevens Ck. (1, CAS). Los Gatos (10, CAS, USNM). Alum Rock Park (1, USNM). Gilroy Hot Spg (1, CAS). *SANTA CRUZ Co.*: 9 mi NE Big Basin (12, CAS). Ben Lomond (1, CAS). Felton (4, USNM) [under bark]. *SHASTA Co.*: county record only (7, FMNH). Redding (1, CDAE). *SISKIYOU Co.*: county record only (3, CAS). Soda Springs (1, CAS). Dorris (2, AMNH) [pine stump]. McCloud (1, CAS). Antelope Cr. (1, CAS). Lava Beds National Monument (Mammouth Crater) (2, AMNH) [under bark]. *SONOMA Co.*: county record only (5, MCZ, USNM). Duncan Mills (1, CAS). Cazadero (1, CUIC). Sobre Vista (1, CAS). Santa Rosa (3, AMNH, CDAE). *SUTTER Co.*: county record only (1, CDAE) [collected from peach]. *TEHAMA Co.*: Red Bluff (6, CAS, OSUC). 12 mi SW Red Bluff (4, OSUC). *TRINITY Co.*: county record only (1, CAS). Waeverville (1, CDAE). Carrville (1, CAS). 12 mi SE Hyampom

(1, CAS). *TULARE Co.*: Ash Mountain (3, CDAE). Clough Caves (1, CAS). Kaweah (5, CAS). Colony Mill (1, CAS). *VENTURA Co.*: Ojai (1, MCZ). *YUBA Co.*: Spenceville Wildlife Area (10, CDAE) [under oak bark]. 15 mi E Marysville (5, CDAE) [antifreeze pit trap]. "Clayton" (2, CAS). "Santa Cruz Mts." (20, CAS, FMNH, MCZ, USNM). "Norval Flats" (1, CAS). "Alder, San Antonio Can., San Berdo. Mts." (2, CAS). "Warners" (2, CAS). "Malibou Beach" (6, CAS). "Northfork" (9, CUIC). *COLORADO*. *ROUTT Co.*: Steamboat Springs (1, CAS) [under aspen bark]. *IDAHO*. *ADA Co.*: Barber Park (3, FSCA). *CANYON Co.*: Parma (1, USNM). *KOOTENAI Co.*: Coeur d'Alene (10, AMNH, MCZ, USNM). *NEBRASKA*. *DAWES Co.*: Pine Ridge (1, USNM). *NEVADA*. State record only (3, AMNH, USNM). *LYON Co.*: Dayton (8, AMNH, MCZ) [bark dead *Populus*]. *STOREY Co.*: 6 mi Canyon, Virginia City (2, TAMU). *WASHOE Co.*: Reno (2, AMNH). *NEW MEXICO*. *TAOS Co.*: San Juan Valley (3, MCZ). *OREGON*. "Or" (7, CMNH, FMNH, INHS, MCZ). *BAKER Co.*: Dooley Mt. (4, AMNH). *BENTON Co.*: Monroe (2, USNM) [in flight]. 2 mi W Corvallis (13, AMNH) [under dead oak bark]. *GRANT Co.*: John Day (2, AMNH). *HOOD RIVER Co.*: Hood River (4, USNM). *JACKSON Co.*: Medford (1, CAS). Shady Cove (1, AMNH) [under oak bark]. *JOSEPHINE Co.*: Illinois River (1, AMNH). *KLAMATH Co.*: Klamath Falls (12, AMNH) [under bark juniper stump]. 15 mi NW Bly (3, AMNH) [on yellow pine]. Upper Klamath Lake (17, AMNH) [dead poplar bark]. Merrill (1, AMNH) [tree litter]. Hildebrand (6, AMNH) [pine bark]. 7 mi W Keno (1, AMNH) [under bark]. *YAMHILL Co.*: county record only (2, CAS, USNM). *TEXAS*. *Dallas Co.*: DALLAS (1, MCZ). *UTAH*. *SUMMIT Co.*: Park City (1, USNM). *UTAH Co.*: Mt. Timpanogos (1, CAS). East Utah Lake (7, TAMU). *WASHINGTON*. "Wash" (2, OSUC). *GRAYS HARBOR Co.*: Hoquiam (1, USNM). *OKANOGAN Co.*: Omak (1, MCZ). *SPOKANE Co.*: 9 mi N Spokane (1, FMNH). *THURSTON Co.*: Olympia (6, MCZ). Tenino (2, USNM). *WHITMAN Co.*: Wawawai Cyn (2, LSUC). Pullman (4, USNM).

HESPEROBAENUS RUFIPES LECONTE, 1863

Hesperobaenus rufipes LeConte, 1863: 65. Type locality: «southern states». Horn (1879: 263); Blatchley (1910: 669); Downie & Arnett (1996: 988).

Type Material.—LeConte (1863) described *H. rufipes* from an unspecified number of specimens. His collection (in MCZ) contains two specimens. The first one, a male, is labelled "[orange disc]/Type 7045/H. rufipes Lec. [handwritten]". The second, also a male, has an orange disc only.

Description.—Body length: 2.0–2.8 mm. *Coloration*.—Dorsal surface uniformly red-brown. *Microsculpture*.—Prosternal apophysis without microsculpture. *Head*.—Wider in males ($WH/WP = 0.98$ – 1.05 ; $\bar{x} = 1.02$; $n = 10$) than in females ($WH/WP = 0.91$ – 0.98 ; $\bar{x} = 0.94$; $n = 10$). Eye convex, longitudinal diameter 1.4 – $1.5 \times$ length of antennomere I. Temple short, about $0.4 \times$ longitudinal diameter of eye, and slightly produced posteriorly (Fig. 17). Antennomere IX slightly wider than long, slightly narrower than antennomere X. *Prothorax*.—Pronotum transverse ($LP/WP = 0.90$ – 0.96 ; $\bar{x} = 0.93$; $n = 20$), with maximal width before apex, at apical 4/5; anterior angle rounded, not produced (Fig. 17); punctures narrowly spaced laterally but not subcontiguous; disc slightly convex, with rather wide median impunctate area. Hypomeron not rugose. *Elytra*.—Proportionally long ($LE/LP = 2.17$ – 2.33 ; $\bar{x} = 2.24$; $n = 20$), with oblique depression on anterior third near suture. Strial punctures rather coarse and deep. Third and fifth intervals with 0–2 setigerous punctures at base. Scutellum without setigerous punctures. *Abdomen*.—First visible sternite with coxal bead triangularly produced, without or with short longitudinal extension. Male last visible sternite without median depression. *Male Genitalia*.—Aedeagus as in Fig. 14.

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from other *Hesperobaenus* treated by features given in the key to species.

Distribution.—This species occurs from Maryland to Kansas, south to Florida and Texas (Fig. 19).

Habitat.—Found under the bark of oak and maple trees. Blatchley (1928: 66) reported that this species occurs frequently, around Dunedin, Florida, "beneath the close fitting bark of dead water-oak".

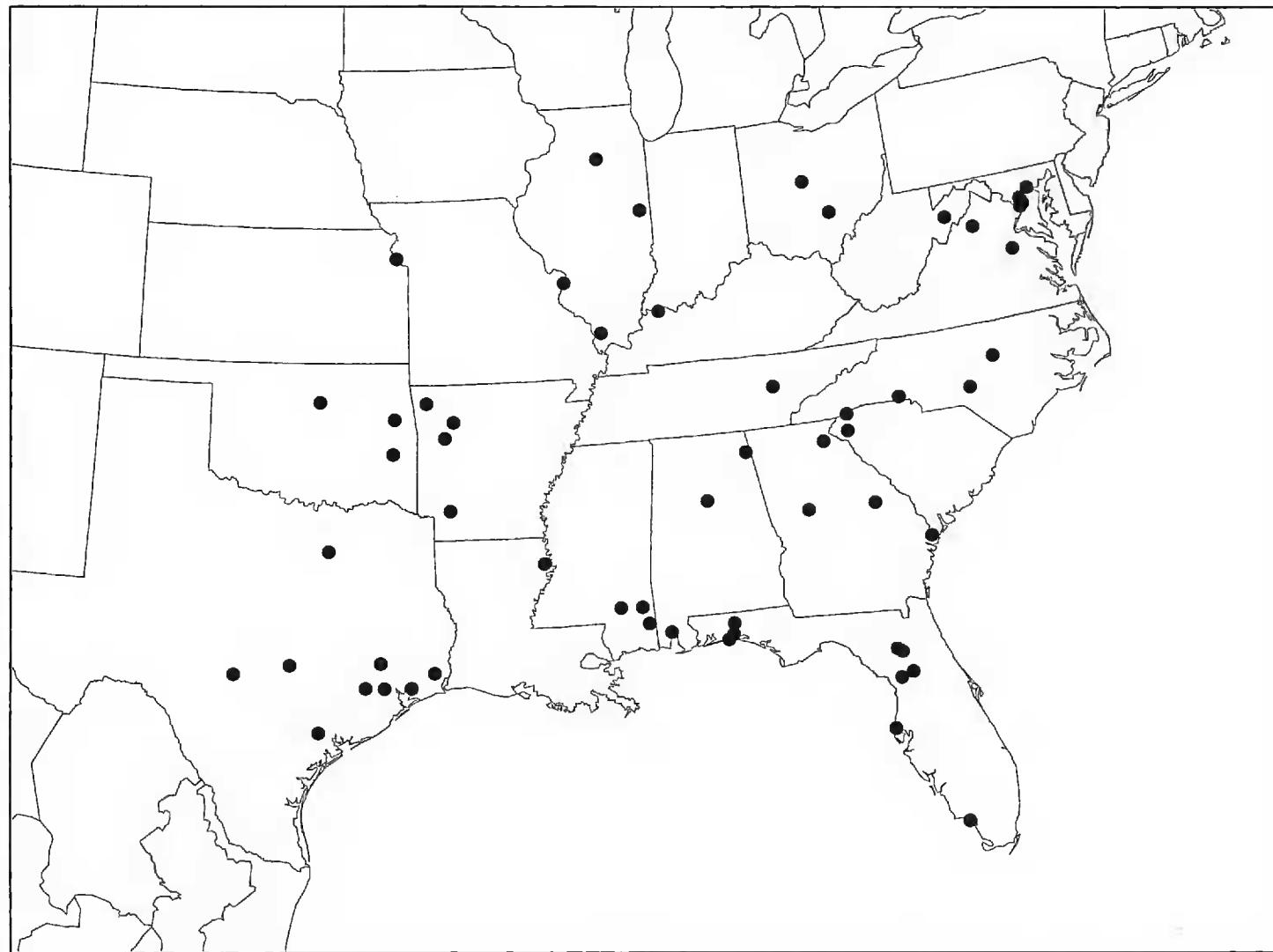


Figure 19. Collection localities for *Hesperobaenus rufipes* LeConte.

Material Examined.—ALABAMA. “Ala” (1, MCZ). DEKALB Co.: De Soto State Park (2, CAS). JEFFERSON Co.: Birmingham (1, FMNH). LAUDERDALE Co.: county record only (1, CNC). LEE Co.: county record only (2, LSUC). MOBILE Co.: Mobile (1, MCZ). TUSCALOOSA Co.: county record only (3, CNC). “Spring Hill” (5, OSUC, USNM). ARKANSAS. HEMPSTEAD Co.: Hope (2, MCZ). JOHNSON Co.: Ozone (3, TAMU). LOGAN Co.: Mt. Magazine Lookout (1, CNC) [sifting deciduous leaf litter]. WASHINGTON Co.: county record only (6, INHS). Fayetteville (10, INHS). DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. “DC” (2, MCZ). Washington (1, USNM). FLORIDA. “Fla” (1, INHS). ALACHUA Co.: county record only (5, CUIC). San Felasco Hammock (8, FSCA). Gainesville (2, FSCA). “At Levy Co. line SR 24” (6, FSCA) [under bark of *Quercus* sp.]. COLLIER Co.: Chokoloskee (4, CUIC, MCZ). COLUMBIA Co.: county record only (1, FSCA) [under bark of dead *Quercus laevis*]. DUVAL Co.: county record only (11, FSCA) [under bark of *Quercus*]. MARION Co.: Rainbow Springs (34, FSCA). Ocala (1, FSCA). OKALOOSA Co.: Fort Walton Beach (6, CNC). Niceville (1, CNC). Nr. Deerland (14, FSCA) [turkey oak bark]. “0.3 mi N jct US 90 & CR 345” (40, FSCA) [under bark of *Quercus laevis*]. PINELLAS Co.: Dunedin (5, AMNH, MCZ, USNM). GEORGIA. “Geo” (1, MCZ). CHATHAM Co.: Savannah (1, MCZ) [under bark and in fungi]. HABERSHAM Co.: Cornelia (1, USNM) [*Quercus*]. JEFFERSON Co.: Louisville (1, USNM) [under bark]. LAMAR Co.: Barnesville (2, MCZ). ILLINOIS. LA SALLE Co.: Starved Rock (1, FMNH). UNION Co.: Anna (1, INHS). VERMILION Co.: Muncie (5, USNM). KANSAS. LEAVENWORTH Co.: Leavenworth (2, CAS, CNC). KENTUCKY. HENDERSON Co.: Henderson (1, CAS). LOUISIANA. CADDO Parish: parish record only (1, LSUC). MADISON Parish: Tallulah (1, USNM). “Vowell’s Mill” (18, MCZ). “Bay Sara” (4, USNM). MARYLAND. BALTIMORE Co.: Catonsville (5, USNM) [under bark of hickory log]. MONTGOMERY Co.: 3 mi S Colesville (1, MCZ) [under bark maple]. PRINCE GEORGES Co.: county record only (1, USNM). Hyattsville (1, USNM). MISSISSIPPI. FORREST Co.: Hattiesburg (3, AMNH). GEORGE Co.: Lucedale (77, CUIC). GREENE Co.: Avera (5, CUIC). MISSOURI. “Mo” (2, CAS, USNM). St. Louis City: St. Louis (2, USNM). NORTH CAROLINA. “N.C.” (11, MCZ, OSUC, USNM). CLEVELAND Co.: Kings Mountain (1, TAMU). FRANKLIN Co.: county record only (1, FSCA). MOORE Co.: Southern Pines (3, USNM). POLK Co.: Tryon (6, USNM).

[*Hicoria*]. WAKE Co.: Raleigh (5, FSCA). OHIO. DELAWARE Co.: county record only (1, FSCA). HOCKING Co.: county record only (4, OSUC). OKLAHOMA. CADDO Co.: county record only (1, CAS). CHEROKEE Co.: 5 mi NE Qualls (1, CAS). LATIMER Co.: county record only (29, FSCA, NHDE, USNM) [2—under oak bark]. 5 mi W Red Oak (3, FSCA). PAYNE Co.: Stillwater (1, MCZ). PITTSBURG Co.: McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (1, OSUC). PENNSYLVANIA. ALLEGHENY Co.: Pittsburgh (2, CMNH). SOUTH CAROLINA. "SC" (2, MCZ). PICKENS Co.: Clemson (19, CAS, TAMU) [under oak bark/under bark]. Rocky Bottom (3, USNM). TENNESSEE. CUMBERLAND Co.: 8 km NW Rockwood (3, USNM). TEXAS. "Tex" (6, MCZ, USNM). CHAMBERS Co.: Anahuac (1, USNM). DALLAS Co.: Dallas (1, MCZ). HARRIS Co.: Katy (8, FSCA). Houston (1, USNM). KERR Co.: Kerrville (20, USNM). JEFFERSON Co.: Beaumont (2, USNM). MONTGOMERY Co.: Conroe (8, FSCA). TRAVIS Co.: Austin (4, CAS). VICTORIA Co.: Victoria (1, USNM). "Cypress Mills" (1, MCZ). VIRGINIA. CAROLINE Co.: Ladysmith (11, AMNH). PAGE Co.: Luray (1, FMNH). WEST VIRGINIA. PENDLETON Co.: Smoke Hole (1, CUIC) [light trap].

HESPEROBAENUS CONSTRICTICOLLIS BOUSQUET, NEW SPECIES

Type Material.—Holotype (♂) labelled: "TEX: Cameron Co. Sabal Palm Grove Sanct., IV-8-1994 Coll. E.G. Riley/from Sabal Palm Grove [handwritten]/E.G. Riley Collection/Holotype *Hesperobaenus constricticollis* Bousquet", deposited in Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

Description.—Body length: 2.6 mm. *Coloration.*—Head, pronotum and scutellum light red-brown, elytra paler, yellow. *Microsculpture.*—Prosternal apophysis without microsculpture. *Head.*—Wider than pronotum ($WH/WP = 1.09$). Eye rather large, longitudinal diameter about $1.5 \times$ length of antennomere I. Temple moderately long, about $0.5 \times$ longitudinal diameter of eye, not produced posteriorly (Fig. 8). Antennomere IX as wide as long, narrower than antennomere X. *Prothorax.*—Pronotum transverse ($LP/WP = 0.88$) with sides markedly narrowed in posterior half; anterior angle rounded, not produced (Fig. 8); punctures rather distantly spaced laterally, not subcontiguous; disc flat, with moderately wide, median impunctate area, widening in posterior half. Hypomeron rugose. *Elytra.*—Moderately long ($LE/LP = 1.84$), without oblique impression on anterior third. Third and fifth intervals with 0–2 setigerous puncture at base; scutellum without setigerous puncture. *Abdomen.*—First visible sternite with coxal bead not triangularly produced but thickened, without longitudinal extension. Male first abdominal sternite with small tuft of short (but longer than adjacent ones) setae at middle. Male last visible sternite without depression. *Male Genitalia.*—Aedeagus as in Fig. 15.

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from other *Hesperobaenus* treated by the markedly narrowed pronotum posteriorly.

Etymology.—The specific name derives from the Latin *constrictus*, *a*, *um* (constricted) and *collum*, *-i* (used for pronotum); it refers to the markedly narrowed sides of pronotum toward base.

Distribution.—This species is known only from the type locality. The Sabal Palm Grove Sanctuary is located in a bend of the Rio Grande along the United States–Mexico border, near Brownsville, in southeastern Texas.

Habitat.—The species may be associated with Sabal Palms.

Material Examined.—See Type Material.

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